DALLAS, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1873.

Weekly Merald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

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Business Correspondence promply answered when post expenses are advanced.

Office, for the present, under Dallass Library.

TA & E. NO TICE.

Office, for the present, under Banks the TAKE NOTICE.

We also represent a first class Life Insurrance Company, and will soon have the agency for a No. I Fire Insurance Company.

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J. S. SIZER.

will once more be seen in The Herald, the very class who should commence the state in the period of informing his many as of Italies, Ellis, Format, Collin and the movement in this State, because the movement in this State, because the movement in the state, because the movement in the state, because the period of the constitute of the small his well. over the store of Br. J. W. Haynes, they constitute not only the bone and uses, day and night, where he will be muscle of Texas, but its wealth as well, respectively for all who may favor than

BARKSDALE & EBLEN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

TEXAS.

ALPERD ROWE. ey to invest in these works, let them Will practice in the counties of the Four-teenth Judicial District, the Supreme Court of this State and the Federal Courts at Austin and Tyler.

Office, cast side of Public Square. Slw3m

R. D. COUGHANOUR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

DALLAS, TEXAS. R.S. GUY,

ATTURNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GOOD & BOWER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AULT & WELLBORN,

BONNIE, MURPHY & CO.,

NORTH TEXAS LAND AGENCY.

THE FORMATION OF GRANGES.

ored to show how the administration of the people of New Orleans have held leans Herald of the 18th inst., and In our issue of yesterday we endeav our government was carried on between J. W. SWINDELLS & CO corrupt legislators and capitalists, and how they had built up great monopo-

lies, which were draining the country of its substance through the unrightwith the United States bonds to attract to the brilliancy of the peace basis New Orleans, against whom the powtaxation, the rich man becomes the constant beneficiary of the poor man's labor, and under circumstances that are by no means just or equitable. The poor mechanic who labors for twelve months, and by hard licks and close economy, saves from his carnings as much as a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, is glad to invest this income in a house and lot for his family, which

is taxable as soon as he gets it. His employer, whose income is fifty thousand dollars, converts this money into non-taxable bonds, and draws his interest in gold every six months. In this instance it will be seen how thepoor man, on his little property, purchased by the sweat of his brow, parned in honest labor, pays a greater tax on his savings than the rich man, who realizes ten times as much from

ts officers and its bondholders, who are

tion among our farmers a most desir-

vindicate them.

make it the finest manufacturing dis-

give so many bushels of wheat which

cent mill, with capacity for turning

out a thousand barrels of flour per day.

mon fund and those who own it sell or

hypothecate it, and with the money

thus realized they can build and own

among themselves the factories with

In the same manner cotton and wool-

er various interests we are one day to

have flourishing in our midst, could be

erected. By giving these sort of enter-

prises their attention, and by laboring

plans we have suggested, we think that

granges can do our country's great deal of good, and we trust that our farmers

will consider what we have written

and will deliberate upon it when they

get their associations organized. When

they get our domestic system of enter-

prises at work, and get themselves or-

ranized, then they should demand of

their representatives to Impose a tax

mon the interest realized semi-annu-

ally by the bondholders of the coun-

the country, will come to Texas and seek investment in its fertile lands, its

rich mines and vast prairies. Until our wrongs are understood and a remedy applied to them, we will continue to be

When that is done, millions of

the fruits of his capital.

States, and by the laws of honor, brotherhood and fair dealing. Fourth, That we shall maintain and advocate the right of every citizen of This is it not fair, it is not just, because a part of the taxes paid by the will on all vehicles of public convey-ance, upon terms of perfect equality laborer, and the greater part too, is absorbed by the government for the with any and every citizen; and we pledge ourselves, as far as our influ-ence, counsel and example may go, to purpose of pacifying the claims of those who hold its bonds. The dress worn who hold its bonds. The dress worn make this right a live and practical by his wife, the scanty clothing of his imposent children, the leather apron he understanding of our views on this innocent children, the leather apron he wears while bending over his forges,

point,
1. We shall recommend to the prothe food that he cats, and the tools that prictors of all public places of licensed public resort in the State of Louisiana, he uses in his trade are all subject to the opening of said places to the pat-ronage of both races inhabiting our taxation by the government, and the money thus realized it divides between

COMPROMISED AGAIN.

We see from our late exchanges the

Resolved, first, That henceforth we

dediente ourselves to the unification of

required to pay nothing into the com-mon treasury for the protection it affords and other public conveyances, to pursue the same policy.
3. We shall further recommend that them. This method of legislation and of administration practically and simour banks, insurance offices and other ply means, that the rich own the poor, and that the government is run in that the government is run in where they are stockholders in such

their interest and against the ininstitutions, the right of being repre-sented in the direction thereof. terest of the poor man, thus mak-4. We shall further recommend that, ing "the rich richer and the poor hereafter, no distinction shall exist poorer." Now, how can granges affect among citizens of Louisiana in any of any desirable changes in remedying these evils? We beg to suggest that

by combination, and a hearty co-operaproprietors of foundries, factories and other industrial establishments, for employing mechanics or workmen, make no distinction between the two able and advantageous change in the routine of trade established by the government can be effected, and they are

faces.

6. We shall encourage, by every otta-

cotton, wool, coal, lead, copper, iron enton, wool, cont, lead, copper, not the press of this State to join and co-and all the materials necessary to operate with us in executing this monmake it the finest manufacturing district on the continent. Let the agriculturalists not say that they are too poor to creet the factories which would be requisite for the fabrication of all

be requisite for the fabrication of all the products we produce. At an insignificant expense, the farmers of Dallas county can erect mills sufficient this year to grind all the wheat they will raise. If they have not the money to invest in these works, let them of nationality which shall embrace the whole country, and uphold the flag of

wheat enough left over from last year's purpose, we hereby offer upon the altar of the common good all party ties and all prejudies of cheetien which of the common good all party ties and all prejudices of education which may tend to hinder the political unity

of our people.

Tenth. That in view of the numeri among themselves the factories with which their crops would be manufactured, thus saving in the end the margin buyers enjoy in purchasing, or the toll they are compelled to pay to those who are now engaged, in a limited way, in the flouring business. benefit of one or the other of the par-

(Signed), P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Ch'n. J. N. MARKS, C. C. ANTOINE, GEO. H. KELSO, CHAS. H. THOMPSON JAS. J. DAY, AUGUST BOHNE, ANISTIDE MAY, D. L. C. RANDANEZ

ed to call a mass meeting to meet as soon as possible.

dollars now locked up, and useless to Continental, and we presume

The following article we clip from the editorial columns of the New Or-

recently, a "big talk" with the leading while we can not say that we endorse negroes of that city and have adopted, and approve of all the sentiments conand promulgated a set of resolutions tained in it, we do assert that the edithat present some of the flavors inci- tor of that journal stands almost peerdent to sour grapes. The whites and less in the corps of Southern journalblacks are now equal, and General ists, is as true as sicel to his country, Beauregard and other shining lights and has always been regarded as a subhave added the lustre of their names stantial Democrat by the citizens of agreed upon. Civil rights, social rights ers of the general government have and equal rights sound throughout all been bent with the saddest results to the resolutions with all the harmonies their happiness and prosperity. While of a "tinkling cymbal." The following we do think that the grange movement is the product of the commission, and is calculated to do the country great will indicate the direction likely to be good, and if properly managed shall

taken by the political wind of that sec- have our support and encouragement, we cannot see the necessity of dissolving the Democratic party. In all the nefarious measures which have been Second, That by "our people," we mean all men, of whatever race, color or religion, who are citizens of Louisiana, and who are willing to work for the second rate of the second rate of the second rate. ing Itself and its record pure. It has her prosperity.

Third, That we shall advocate, by speech and pen and deed, the equal and impartial exercise, by every citi-should its organization be broken up zen of Louisiana, of every eivil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, by the Constitution and laws of the United grange movement simply as local,

auxillary societies which can operate Louisiana, and of every citizen of the pendent role. We are not yet in the mer which we trust will be entirely condition of the Western States, nor intelligible to our friend in the land of will we war by it the feature of the western states. of netive labor in vindicating and pre- the Rio Grande river on one side, Red

the Democratic party:
The dissolution of old parties appears
to be the prevalent idea and topic of And we shall further recommend the day. The popular discontent and disgust with the issues upon which the people have been divided for the years past, and the demand for new organizations independent of old party shackles and restraints, begin to assume a loud and emphatic tone and defiant expression. There is a profound and prevalent sentiment that both of these parties have fulfilled their mission, and can no longer be maintained, except as mere combinamaintained, except as mere combinations for spoils and power, to be con-trolled by selfith and corrupt dema-gogues and jobbers. Let them be our public schools or institutians of education or instruction, supported by the State, city or parishes.

5. We shall also recommend that the proprietors of foundries, factories and appropriate to the times and its

The most signal cropping out of this popular fendency, its most distinctive 6. We shall encourage, by every means in our power, our colored citizens in the rural districts to become the proprietors of the soil, thus enhancing the value of lands and adding to the productions of the State, while

Louisiana, in order that they may here-after enjoy all the rights belonging to eltizens of the United States.

Sixth. That we carnestly appear to

honest democracy in the nation. To honest democracy in the hation. To banish spoilism from the government, it is needful that old parties and politi-cians should be discarded by the peo-ple, and a new and better order of rep-resentatives should be called to the public offices. To ensure freedom of trades, of industry, and equal rights, the first battle to be fought and won is

of political partisans.

The first condition of enlistment therefore, in this movement is the sol emm pledge to support no candidate of the repudiated and obsolete parties.
It cannot be denied that this is a live movement, and that it rests upon ideas which largely prevail throughout the country. Nor is it at all improbable country. Nor is it at all improbable that it will gain rapidly in public favor not only in the North, but in the South west. There is nothing in the proposi cal equality between the white and colored elements of our population, we shall advocate an equal distribution of the offices of trust and emolument in our State, demanding, as the only con-

In this result our own section, the South, has perhaps a deeper interest than any other portion of the Confederacy. No other has suffered so grievously from the cyils against which the granges wage their war. Here the full weight of the calamities of political corruption and monopoly oppression has fallen with most disastrous effect. But there is another aspect in which the country against the illegitimate and dangerous power of political and corporate rings and government-favored capitalists—a privileged class—it will supply the key to the solution of the race difficulty which so perplexes the South, and so seriously obstructs its reconstruction and the harmony of its people. Our colored people constitute the vast majority of the tillers of the soil, the producers of the material wealth of the country.

Every motive of interest, every instinct of theirs, will impel them to cooperate in a movement like this, which,

are far better securities to the great colored masses of the South against all injustice and political and social dis-eriminations than can be offered by any of the old political parties which now exist, or have heretofore existed

Volusia County East Florida, June 10 1873.

Mr. Sherreff: Sir so cottun, Potatoes and if They is plenty of timber, and suitable for fracing, or building and if yur have a good sleep find cattle Range; and Hoess also and what suich kind is worth per head, and what suich kind is worth per head, and what suich kind is worth per head, and what tand can be bought for Per achor, the different qualitys. If yor have any Ruil Road Runing through your, County or any steem boats. Please to give me Name of the Rivers or Rail R and the moost Public Places add Particular, the County Cite or the Kourt House and How many inhabitants in yuar County, also Please to Give me a way bill how I will find your County by Public conveyance from Galveston; Please to and it yer will not Please to and it better and if yer will not Please to and it better and if yer will not Please to and it better and if yer will not Please to and it to some Good old sitisan, that will.

I am a Phesian, by Profesian and I wont to go to Texas, as the Practice ar so small in this County lell it dont Pay, and besides I have orther trades that I lay my hands to if nessary & will Pay anything:

So I will close Hoping, to here from you, a good necount of your county, and Hoping as time Rells a Round, that we may become nequainted Personally,

Yours Respeckfully.

ound, that we may sold oundly, Yours Respectfully, John A. Cliffan, Galusia County, E. Florida, The foregoing letter was handed us yesterday by the Sheriff, with the reas effectually inside the Democratic quest that we answer it. We have debrotherhood as they can in an inde- cided to do so, seriatim, and in a man-Texas will wake up to the importance Texas is a big one. It is bounded by farmers go on and organize their Mexico on another, and by reference termined activity, to effect all this, granges, but give to them a task of do- to a school atlas it will be seen to We don't measure land that way in Texas. We suspect that a good many provements kept in rapid motion, aches, in the small of the back, are experienced in the course of a year by those who make extra good crops, Timber is plenty in some places; in others "taint than," For sheep, cattle and horses the range is magnificent. as any school book on the subject of Texas will certify. We don't know what land can be bought for per "acher" We have railroads-indeed we have. Wichita, and another to be commenced to Laredo, and one diito lo Springfield, and another ditto to New Orleans, and on the man about three hundred and

lines, all centering at Dallas. As for steamboats, we have not done their deliberations, and trust their deliberations, and trust their political protection to the Democratics which is the offspring of proprietors and proprietors of our State the political protection to the Democratics many's friends as well as that of the policy of considering the question of many's friends as well as that of the policy of considering the question of many's friends as well as that of the policy of considering the question of many's friends as well as that of the policy of considering the question of the data of the policy of considering the question of the policy of considering the question of the policy of the East may find themselves without buyers for their fabrics, and wiftout contributors to the cularge ment of the faltar of a common cause without contributors to the altar of a common cause for the political parties, possible of the political parties, of the political protection to the Democratics ment has, as its chief object and rule of the faltar for a more house and designations, and then the faltar of a more house and designations, and then three and is but the Trinity river is here and is but the Trinity river is here and is but the Trinity river is here and is but the Trinity and ready for the call land proprietors of our State the policy of considering the question of a more housest and the introduction of a more housest and the i but the Trinity river is here and is home for each and all who may come clean and artistic, but one artist has million Mexicans, but the Trinity river is here and is bank full, waiting and ready for the to east their lot with ours. Work for adhered strictly to nature. His chalet consume all the imports a our population, it is variously estimated, probably 8,000 in the city, and double that number in the county. best "way bill" we can suggest is \$100 U. S. notes. When you get to Galveston you can "git" on the cars and git up and git," and if the fool killer don't tackle you in Corsicana, the probabilities are that you may reach Dallas by due course of mail. There is no such thingas a good old "sitisan" in this place, so the sheriff requested us to fill the that demand as he thought you through the mails by affixing one cent might have meant an editor. We don't know what a "phesian" is, but suspect you could don thriving business at your profession. If it doesn't pay however, some of your other trades might "stand you in hand," and be ne means of your subsisting in this State-and with this, "Our talk is done,

our song is sung." etc. P. S.-School teachers in great denand, two cents extra to "those as teach spelling."

"Gronge Fisher, Greek Consul at The above telegram has gone the ands of the Texas press, in the last wo weeks, without a word of comment so far as we have seen. The time was, in days long past, that the death of George Fisher, in Texas, would have

been considered a public loss. George Fisher was a Greek who Anglacised his name after leaving his native country. He was an accomplished English and Spanish scholar. He came to Texas anterior to the revolution of 1835, and, having fived in Mexico, he became a valuable acqusition to our cause. His name runs through the records of the struggle of 1835-6. He was honorably identified with very important events, and rendered valuable service.

On the organization of the permanent government of the Republic, he made the only official translation of the aws of Coahuila and Texas into English that has ever been made. He long lived in Houston; filled various offices, wrote some useful essays, and in divers ways maintained an honorable position in the public mind.

Early in the excitement he went to drove of sheep, numbering over two California, and the announcement of hundred, on the outskirts of this city, his death is the first we have heard of and killed fifty of them. The owner

HOME NECESSITIES.

In view of the rapid growth and financial improvement in our city, we would offer a few suggestions to the powers that be, regarding some important changes for the better, which we are confident all thinking men will deem absolute necessities. We allude to the grading and opening of cross streets, and the repairing of the bridge over Commerce street, whose dilapidated condition renders all passage that way for the present impossible. What is generally everybody's business, is no body's business, and we would be glad to know whose business it is to look after these things in Dallas. Who are the men whose splaried duty it is to see that our streets are at least passable for vehicles and foot passengers? We are sadly in need of good cross streets to connect Elm, Main, Commerce and

The eyes of all Northern Texas, and, indeed, of thousands of good people contemplating emigration from other States beyond the Mississippl, are upon our thriving town as a place of ultimate residence, and we should buckle on the armor of progressive wisdom, and smoothe the way for all newcomers, who are seeking a home and fortune in Texas. Every dollar of capital brought from other States and invested in Dallas, adds just so much to her wealth and prosperity; and if we but improve the opportunities now will we ever be if the good people of flowers. The geographical history of within our grasp, we may one day make this point the great metropolis of Northern Texas. It only requires enserving their political rights. Let the river on another, and the Guif of ergy and industry, combined with deand we wish to see every man, rich mostle coloring. Let them build up occupy a big green space in the south; and poor, old and young, alive to the this fertile land and use their granges east corner of the diagram. The great necessities of our home populain this consummation, but for the pro-tection of their political rights, stick to land excellent, but we can't say how terest to public good. Let every shoulmuch corn it will produce pet "ACHER." der be put to the great wheel of progress, and the engine of internal im-

We are proud to see the many new and handsome buildings going up among us with such lightning rapidity, has we want a public right of way to and from these new architectural monuments of the times. Let the cross streets be opened, and the sidewalks made at least passable, that strangers coming among us, even with small -don't sell it by that measure either, capital, may view our growing city with a pleased eye, and be tempted befor instance, a road from here to Gal- youd resistance to locate here. Investon, another to St. Louis, another crease of moneyed capital means into Brooklyn, and one commenced to crease of prosperity, and our city fath-Fort Worth, and one commenced to ers should keep a vigilant eye on every thing calculated to influence the tide of fortune, either for or against us, controlling the one and providing against the other by every means that wisdom sixty-five lines representing intended and watchful caution may suggest. God speed the rapid rising of our city, most of them bear the form of a Swiss ers will be welcomed by published say we, and to strangers we would say chalet, wth a clock in the gable. They as well as tolerated by the la-

xcept for official business.

4. Stamp of one department cannot be used for correspondence of another

papers published in the county where must pay postage on exchanges re

8, Postal cards uncalled for are not sent to the dead letter office. 10. Ordinary cards can be fransmitted

stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written. Postage. LETTERS.—Three cents for each half

nnee or fraction thereof.
DROP LETTERS.—Where delivered by earriers, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. At other offices, one cent for each half ounce or fraction

PRINTED MATTER.—One such two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions, chromos and engravings are classed with printed matter.
MERCHANDISE.—Two cents for

two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to twelve ounces. When any of the above matter is mailed, wholly unpaid, and, by inadvertence, reaches its des-tination, double rates should be charged and collected.

New Postoflices and Changes. From the Postoflice Gazette, for June,

we learn of the following new postoffices and changes in Texas;

NEW OFFICES ESTABLISHED,-Calllsburg, Cook county; Bridgeport, Wise county; China Spring McLen-nan county; Elgin, Bastrop county; Evergreen, Washington county; Hum-Evergreen, Washington county; Humboldt, Hunt county; Gnarled Oaks, Washington county; Grapeland, Houston county; Hallville, Houston county; Hallville, Houston county; Kingsville, Bowie county; Localst Grove, Rusk county; Lyndale, Smith county; Marquez, Leon-county; Melissa, Collin county; Mincola, Wood county; Oak Valley, Hill county; Powell Dale, Bosque county; Sparta, Bell county; William Penn, Washington county. Bell county; William Per ington county. OFFICES DISCONTINUED.

Hill, Panola county; Highland, Collin county; Killville, Rusk county. NAMES CHANGED.—Fort Clark, Kin-

had the rim of his hat torn off and a finger paralyzed by the subtle essence.

OUR VIENNA CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Dallas Herald :

The Welt Ausstelling is now formalopened and visitors are admitted, but departments are by no means in readiness, and a month of hard labor will searcely bring everything to completion. The American department as yet makes no display, and is in fact, in quite a chaotic condition, owing partly o the displacement of the men who and any knowledge of what ought to be done, and the installment of those perfectlly ignorant, not only of what what ought to be done, but of what had already been done. To be sure they are doing their best and eventually order will arise from chaos, but the whole affair is, to say the least, unfortunate for us. The Swiss and English are perhaps in advance of all other nations and are proving themselves to be practical people, and also by no means

devoid of artistic ability. magic touch upon our window panes, and yet they are the work of human fingers—embroideries which have the know, from trustworthy sources, that ly. Basel displays a gorgeous case of

ribbons, some covered with heavy embroidery, others bearing woven portraits of royal personages. A handkerchief with the Votive church embroidered upon it, the gothic arches and spires accurately copied, is marked 20 guldens, i. e., \$10. And another, at the same price, has upon it the Belve-dara or soval picture gallery.

built annually; millions of an fenced and brought into cult

Switzerland also sends planos, shoes, some beautiful etching on gold.

A watch with a portrait engraved on the case, and the photograph from which it was made lies beside it so that the beholder may judge of the accuracy of the copy. In the court belonging to the Swiss transcript is erected a Swiss chalet, and within it are displayed some of the wonderful wood carvings for which Switzerland is famous. A fan is here seen carved in wood so delicately that it rivals the wonderful ivory fans displayed by Berlin. One is almost afraid that looking at it will break it.

you may see in any Alpine pass. The stones lay thick upon the roof to keep annually, while the people of indigenous race live in a return produce little, consume the wind from blowing it away; the are valuable to the government chiefly little balconies are half blown down; the windows are half broken and patched; some feather beds and pil-and Mexico should do its b lows hung over a pole, are receiving their morning airing; a heap of knotty provide liberal naturalization havs, and if any fertile lands still belong to and two roosters are fighting on the rickety fence. Of course, a fabulous land, free schools and stead, one um is denfanded for this work of art. which is perhaps three feet wide by

not recapitulate. -

ing, although an Austrian, found in the Swiss schools some things which for girls. He opened a large album in which were displayed the work of girls of your Maker. All the elements and in the schools, stockings, caps, shirts, with patterns for cutting out underclothing, all most exquisitely made.

Crocheted lace as fine and beautiful almost as thread lace, baby clothes, crocheted caps and shirts, embroideries, crochetest caps and shirts, embroideries, and the most interesting, and I am in-clined to think, the most artistic of all been made; full of men who have patching and darning in all varieties, never

VIENNA, Austria, May 12, 1873.

territory,

The Swiss division is resplendent in silks and ribbons, and the Swiss emroideries and muslins are here displayed in costly profusion. Curtains adorn the walls so exquisite in design, so fairy like in fabric as to remind us of the delicate creations of Jack Frost's

clocks, stoves and fabrics for every day watches of all sizes, from the tiny one, the size of a ten cent piece, up to the inrgest stem-winding hunting case. The machinery by which- watches are made is also displayed. One firm sends

two feet in height. Paper cutters made of wood with carved handles, and carved picture frames are so plentiful as to attract little attention, more interesting are the figures of animals, lambs with the wool as "natural as life," deers, dogs, birds with every feather perfect, and work-boxes so bewitching as to compe the most idle woman to feel an impulse towards industry. Leaving these beautiful creations we ascended to the upper story of this same building where we found all the apparatus for teaching which are used in the Swiss schools. As many of these are similar to what I have already described in the Austrian exhibition of the same character I will

The policeman in charge of the build he thought better than the Austrian. This was especially in the department so beautifully done that it was truly or-

what women need to know. We have who do not amount to anything, and a few schools which some benevolent of girls and women without individuals have endowd for the purpose of teaching such work, and then there are the cloisters. But what sort of an education do girls get in the nunnaking due allowance for the inevitable in life, when I say that God and pose of teaching such work, and then neries? When they come out they are so glad to be free that they won't do anything but seek amusement, and if they have learned anything they won't make any use of it." "Yes," said another Austrian, who stood by, "the cloisters are only pretenses of schools; they do the girls no good." I was a little surprised, and asked, "Are you not good Catholies?" "O yes," was the reply, but there is so much priest-I suggested that Switzerland's is ing sand found his wife and a Republic might have some effect upon er manner of officating her children. They both assented heartily, saying in than der could I do? that as the hildren were to be a pawer introduction to the man

in the State in future, they must not be allowed to be ignorant of anything So, little by little, light seems to li

penetrating the minds of the people and some time they will free then selves from kingly and from priestly power, but the time is not yet. But Prussia seems to be recognizing the fact that Protestantism is the greatest means of elevating the masses, and proves her intention to avail herself of it by easting the Jesuits out of her

MEXICO. Railroads and Immigration.

Don Gabriel Mancera, a member the Mexican Congress, in a spesch advocating the adoption of a system of railroads, said that the United States obtained a million immigrant annually, and he thought his country would get at least one-fourth as many when the projected iron track should be constructed. It happens, however, that our immigrants do not exceed annually, and many of these are altracted by influences which will be lacking in Mexico for many year. Thousands of Germans and Frandina-yians come to America every year, on the invitations of relatives or friends, our immigrants do not exceed 500,000 the invitations of relatives or friends, whose houses are open to receive them. who will provide them with occupation and supply them with compariouship after their arrival. Their ignorance of English does not cut them of from their mechanical skill will he market in the woolen or cott mills, the mines of iron, coal, copper gold r silver; in the ship-yards, wagen, shoe, Amon the great numbers employed, stand a fair chance of getties work. Besides, they know that the country is making immense industrial prinary directions. Myrinds and thousands of miles of rail

every senson, settlements ar-ing into new regions, and the that the immigration will gives them better chances after they shall have become with the country. Within a week after reaching the place where they latend to make their home, the new inonigrants can declare their intention of becoming citizens, and their cach is entitled to a gift of a farm or "50 ners, after be shall with the country." after he shall have occupied

it for four years. We offer to new comers tractions not found in Mexico. tained immigrants before Streetenson built the Skyroeket, and convinced the world that the railroad was destined to be a great feature in progress. Our political system, our schools, our land system with us in bidding for men, -to the wonderful ivory fans displayed by Berlin. One is almost afraid that looking at it will break it.

Music boxes are innumerable, and brief and accidental, and the

Mr. Maneera tells us that a Europeans seeking new homes. ico has natural resources to sastain five times as many inhabitants as she has

step of progress in any direction will help things forward in the others, and if either the railroads or the schools be soon provided, the others will follow.

now, but she needs better states many ship than she has had for the lost fi ears, before she can get them.

Success a Duty of Late. It is a prime obligation resting upon every man to succeed up to i measure which it is possible ! do. Success is not only describle, but it is a duty. Look at a man along whatever range of faculties, and you will see in the perfect equipment of capacity, in the presence of every energy, the obligation to success. In the wings of a bird you see the ? suggested fight; in the and a dog, speed is manife t; in the ex strength. And so through all the grades of life, in the organization, in

ed out the mode and result of life. But in man this is most observable.

Look at yourself, my friend; look at your faculties, your endowments by nature, and see in the liberal, supersbundant resources of your organiza-

of noble ambition are in you so beautifully done that it was truly or namental.

"This," said the policeman, "is what we do not have in Austria, and it is what we do not have in Austria, and it is of men in every trade or profession.